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to involve behavior integrated, harmonious, consistent. It would be a pity were not so suggestive a discussion followed to its conclusion.

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HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF THEOLOGY

The two volumes bearing this title¹ embody the course of lectures given by the late Professor Briggs the year before his death. The illness which attacked him before the close of the year prevented him from giving final form to the manuscript. The preface of the editor shows the care and piety with which she has prepared the work for the press. Dr. Briggs supplemented his lectures by interchange of views with his students, and filled out much which is here given in outline only. What the author proposed to himself was to trace the evolution of Christian scholarship from the Apostolic age until the present time. To do this in a single course of lectures, or in two small volumes, is impossible without great condensation. The indexes show that more than fifteen hundred names are mentioned, and for a large number of these the limits imposed allowed only a brief paragraph. As an outline history of Christian literature, however, the work will be useful to students, and its use is facilitated by the excellent indexes. A bibliography is appended which gives the most important works on the subject, and which will also be of value.

The extent of Professor Briggs's erudition is too well known to be emphasized here, and it is abundantly in evidence in the work before us. No one in his generation was better fitted for a task of this kind. To discuss details is beyond the scope of this notice, but one or two points may be adverted to.

Prelatical readers will rejoice at the author's frank adoption of tradition, indicated by his assertion that Christian institutions cannot be built upon the teaching of Jesus. If based upon the teachings of Jesus, they must be based on teaching not recorded in the Gospels (I, p. 31). The characterization of Jesus as the most learned Rabbi of his time will come as a surprise to many readers (I, p. 24). The author's attitude toward some current theories is indicated by the sentence, We are inclined to give St. Paul too much credit for the establishment of Chris-

¹*History of the Study of Theology*. By Charles Augustus Briggs. Prepared for publication by his daughter, Emilie Grace Briggs. "Studies in Theology" Series. New York: Scribner, 1916. Two vols., xi+217 pages; iv+230 pages.

tianity in the world (I, p. 36). And in this connection I may quote the following:

There is a profound truth in the saying of Clement of Alexandria that Greek philosophy was a preparation for Christ as was the Law of Moses. It was indeed necessary for the religion of Christ to take on the robes of Greek philosophy in order to conquer the world. It is the fashion to exaggerate that influence, as though it had not only transformed but changed the substance of the Christian religion. But, in fact, all that Christianity assumed from Greek philosophy was method, literary form, and logical principles of construction, which to no appreciable degree affected the sacred substance of Christianity as given by Christ and his apostles.

That Dr. Briggs's whole soul was absorbed in the study to which he had given his life—the study of theology in its whole extent—is evident on every page of this work. The description of Origen as a teacher, which he quotes from Gregory Thaumaturgus, shows his ideal. The passage is too long to quote here, but may well be commended to those who are called to the chair of theology in any age. Interesting from any point of view is the chapter on the revival of learning. The author's breadth of sympathy is seen in the full credit which he gives to the educational zeal and efficiency of the early Jesuits (II, 136ff.). At the same time he is not blind to the later decadence of the order. Coming down to our own time, he warmly advocates the affiliation of the theological seminary with the university—something which he did much to promote in his own seminary. The closing paragraph of the book is a glowing reaffirmation of the author's faith that the study of theology is the highest, the most comprehensive, the most difficult, and the most important of all studies, for it is the study of God and of all things in their relation to God.

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NORTH AMERICAN MYTHOLOGY

As the author of this work¹ is himself well aware, the recording and comparative study of the mythologies of American Indians, while proceeding rapidly, are as yet so incomplete that any work dealing with the subject is in the nature of the case temporary and superficial. It is high praise, therefore, when, as in the present case, one can say that

¹ "The Mythology of All Races," Vol. X, *North American*. By Hartley Burr Alexander. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1916. xxiv+325 pages. \$6.00.